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Daily Report

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Ethiopia

Military Officers Go on Trial in Coup Case

EA1912174489 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0930 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] The first military court of the Supreme Court today started its session to legally examine the (?cases) of high-ranking military officers, who have been under investigation because of their (?participation) in the abortive coup of 17 May 1989. The details are given by our news file reporter, Darios Modi who was there.

[Begin Darios recording] The case was presented before [word indistinct] the judge, Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kida [administrator of state of emergency and chairman of security council in Eritrea autonomous region] Comrade (?Major) General Asrat Biru, and Comrade Brigadier-General Alemayehu (last name indistinct) who have begun work in the presence of the defendants' families, and local and foreign journalists. There are 14 defendants appearing before the first military court of the supreme court. They are:

1. Major General Hailu Gebre Michael, who was the commander of the Army.
2. Rear Admiral Tesfaye Berhanu, who was commander of the Navy.
3. Major General Worku Zewde, who was commander of National Police.
4. Major General Alemayehu Desta, who was deputy commander of the Army.
5. Major General Zewde Gebreyes, who was commander of the 603d Corps.
6. (?Major General) Atalay [name element indistinct], who was head of the administration and [word indistinct], in the Ministry of Defense.
7. Brigadier General Begashaw, who was chief of staff of the Air Force.
8. Brigadier General Desalegn Abebe, who was commander of the Army academy.
9. Brigadier General Tesfu Desta, who was the Air Force campaign chief.
10. Brigadier General Engida Work Asres), who was commander of the 306th Army Division.
11. Brigadier General Bayisa, who was commander of the 607th Army Division.
12. Brigadier General Negash Woldeyes, who was commander of the 608th Army division.
13. Brigadier General Genanaw Mengistu, who was commander of 6th Air Force Brigade.
14. Brigadier General Tesfaye Fikre, who was chief of campaign in the Defense Ministry. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Kenya

'Promising Reforms' in South Africa Urged

EA1812082989 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 17 Dec 89

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr Robert Ouko, has said that the South African Administration should prove to the world that it was sincere in its promises to bring about political, economic, and social reforms in that country.

Dr Ouko said this when he talked to the press at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi, on arrival from New York, where he represented Kenya at the UN special assembly on apartheid.

He pointed out that there should be positive action by the Pretoria regime to implement any statement made, promising reforms, and especially the need to end apartheid.

Dr Ouko called on the South African Government to create an atmosphere conducive to roundtable negotiations to end apartheid.

Somalia

Rebels Report Seizure of Oil Tanker 5 Dec

EA1912194089 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali
National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Our correspondent in Sanaag region reports that on 5 December the Somali National Movement (SNM) Coast Guard on the sea seized an oil tanker flying a Panamanian flag, with nine Somali and two Italian crew members. One of the Italians is the captain of the ship.

The SNM Coast Guard is always successful on the Red Sea coast of Somalia. The ship and the people on board are safely in the hands of the SNM forces, notably the Coast Guard.

'Bandit' Gunboat Attack Reported in North

EA1912192789 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] A report from the leaders of Sanaag region has disclosed that a ship and four fast gunboats belonging to a group of bandits have attacked Xiis and Maydh villages, both in the same region. The report adds that the attack was countered by the security forces of that area, which destroyed the ship and the gunboats, and killed the group of bandits who had attacked the villages. The bandit attack inflicted losses on the inhabitants of the villages and damage to their property.

Breytenbach Denies 'Rumors' About Walvis Bay*MB1912103989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1036 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] Walvis Bay Dec 19 SAPA—There was no question of a South African military build-up in Walvis Bay, nor of a withdrawal of the SA Defence Forces [SADF] presence there, the deputy minister of defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said on Tuesday [19 December].

Addressing SADF members at a military base in the enclave—as part of his annual pre-Christmas visits to bases—he said reports and rumours to the contrary were malicious and “aimed at creating doubt and uncertainty”.

Even before South-West Africa had become a German colony in 1884, the Walvis Bay area had been put under the British authority at the Cape.

In 1910 the area—and its islands—had become part of the Union of South Africa and in international law it was still part of the Republic of South Africa's territory.

South Africa was, however, prepared to negotiate with an independent Namibia about the use of Walvis Bay as an import/export harbour.

“We are prepared, indeed desirous, that the harbour should be used.”

The SADF maintained a presence in Walvis Bay in accordance with the circumstances and the requirement of ensuring the safety of the area.

But there was no question of a military build-up—the pattern of the SADF's presence did not differ from that of the past decades.

On the other hand, there was also no question that the SADF would end its presence in Walvis Bay.

It was the most important harbour between Simons Town and Luanda, Mr Breytenbach said.

“Just as little as could be expected from the USA to give up Alaska, can it be expected from South Africa to give up Walvis Bay.”

Pik Botha Meets UK Envoy on Thatcher 'Request'*MB1912144189 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] Media reports concerning a request by British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher for the release of ANC [African National Congress] leader Mr Nelson Mandela were discussed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and British Ambassador to South Africa Sir Robin Renwick during a meeting in Pretoria this afternoon.

Our political staff reports that at the meeting Sir Robin also informed Mr Botha of Britain's position on various other matters. No further details of the talks were released.

Vlok, Buthelezi Discuss Durban Township Violence*MB1912165889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1640 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] Durban Dec 19 SAPA—The minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the chief minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have given their assurance police will do their utmost to protect people and solve problems in strife-torn areas near Durban.

A joint statement issued in Durban on Tuesday [19 December], after an invitation by Dr Buthelezi to Mr Vlok to visit the areas and subsequent discussions, said the minister—who was accompanied by the acting commissioner of the SA [South African] Police, Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe—and Chief Buthelezi would give “urgent attention” to “possible plans to restore law and order”.

Both Chief Minister Buthelezi and Mr Vlok gave the assurance the SA Police and KwaZulu Police would do “everything within their power” to protect the people of the areas and to solve “underlying problems”.

This would be done “impartially and by means of due process of law” in order to maintain order.

However, Chief Buthelezi and Mr Vlok said the police forces involved were powerless if the population in the affected areas did not have the will to achieve peace.

They therefore appealed urgently to leaders of the local population to ensure their followers refrained from acts of violence.

“If the community itself is not involved in the peace process, law and order cannot be restored,” the statement said. “The South African and KwaZulu Police forces can only act where visible cases of violence occur, but by then the damage has already been done. The people of the area will themselves have to resolve conflict situations and will have to rid themselves of their mutual hostility.”

The two also said they hoped the feuding groups would “bury the hatchet and work towards peace, law and order in the spirit of the festive season.”

Further on Talks*MB1912181289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1759 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[By Mervyn Orchard]

[Excerpt] Durban, Dec 19, SAPA—A peace move, initiated by Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, brought Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to Durban on

Tuesday [19 December] in a joint venture to end the violence in which 150 people have already died in Inanda, Natal, this month.

Mr Vlok described the peace aim as "a stop to the hating of one another."

And after Mr Vlok had visited the troubled township, he conceded the circumstances under which people were living in Inanda were appalling, adding something should be done about it.

After Mr Vlok and Dr Buthelezi had conducted an air and ground survey of Ntuzuma, the area where the violence has been worst, they issued a joint statement at a press conference.

Mr Vlok and Dr Buthelezi both blamed South Africa's socio-economic situation, unemployment following a move to the urban areas by blacks, plus the dispute between UDF-COSATU [United Democratic Front-Congress of South African Trade Unions] and Inkatha as the main causes for the jump in violence.

Politics, faction fighting and squatters squabbling over territory were also listed as causes for the violence in Natal.

Mr Vlok was accompanied by General Johan van der Merwe, commissioner elect of the SAP [South African Police], who takes over from Gen Hennie de Witt at the beginning of 1990. [passage omitted]

Nelson Mandela Meets With Frank Chikane

*MB1812152489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1519 GMT 18 Dec 89*

[By Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 18, SAPA—Prominent cleric Rev Frank Chikane met jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela on Monday [18 December] at his Victor Vester Prison villa near Paarl, a spokeswoman for the South African Council of Churches confirmed.

The two met for three hours and discussed Mr Mandela's role in facilitating negotiations between the South African Government and the exiled African National Congress.

The spokeswoman told SAPA Mr Mandela briefed Rev Chikane on the role he is playing to clear away obstacles to negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government.

"Mr Mandela emphasised that he was not negotiating with the government but merely acting as a facilitator to create conditions conducive for meaningful negotiations."

The two men met at the invitation of Mr Mandela, and Mr Chikane said he was acting in his capacity as general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Mandela is scheduled to meet a delegation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions on Tuesday.

In the past week the jailed ANC leader has met State President F.W. de Klerk and former general secretary of the ANC, Mr Walter Sisulu.

"Mr Mandela looked very well to me. He was vibrant, alert and applied his mind carefully on every matter we discussed," the spokeswoman quoted Mr Chikane as saying.

"Mr Mandela also expressed appreciation of the work and the ministry the churches were involved in in South Africa as witnesses in the unjust apartheid society.

"He hoped that the churches will continue with the good works."

ANC's Mandela Meets With Union Delegation

*MB1912142689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1410 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] Paarl, Dec 19, SAPA—Jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela wants to be free now but is not prepared to beg for his release.

Mr Sidney Mufamadi, assistant general secretary of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union], said this after meeting Mr Mandela on Tuesday [19 December].

Mr Mufamadi and four other trade union leaders held talks lasting more than six hours with Mr Mandela at the Victor Verster Prison.

The other members of the group were Mr Chris Dlamini, president of the Food and Allied Workers Union, Mr John Gomomo, second vice-president of COSATU, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Mr Moses Mayekiso, general secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers.

Mr Mufamadi said the reason why Mr Mandela was having talks with representatives of the government was to be able to try and understand what the National Party was trying to do.

"In this way he will be able to inform the movement on what the government's intentions are. He is not a go-between but is in a position to meet government officials and to convey their views to our movement.

"Mr Mandela sees himself as a prisoner and not in any position to enter negotiations at this stage."

Mr Mufamadi said Mr Mandela was not in a position to predict when he would be released. He was a disciplined member of the ANC and after his release he would first and foremost have to report to the national executive of the ANC in Lusaka.

He said Mr Mandela was appreciative of all the calls for his release.

The five-member delegation's main aim in the visit was to brief Mr Mandela on what was happening in COSATU and the Mass Democratic Movement and also to exchange views on the political and economic crisis in the country.

"We were surprised by the extent to which he is acquainted with events in the country and the extent to which his views coincide with ours.

"We spent a lot of time analysing the current situation and Comrade Mandela's message to the people is that the struggle must continue."

Also part of the discussions was the drive by the movements towards maximum unity amongst the people.

Further on Meeting

*MB1912214689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2005 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] Cape Town Dec 19 SAPA—Nelson Mandela was taking "every opportunity" to tell the government he eager and ready to be released and had consulted extensively with the ANC's [African National Congress] executive committee before doing so.

This was said by Sydney Mafumadi, assistant general secretary of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], after he and four of the country's top unionists spent six hours closetted with Mr Mandela at his Victor Verster Prison home on Tuesday [19 December].

Of the five unionists, only Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the national Union of Mineworkers, had met Mr Mandela before.

The others were Chris Dlamini, president of the Food and Allied Workers Union, John Gomomo, second vice-president of COSATU and Moses Mayekiso, Alexandra activist and prominent unionist.

Mr Mafumadi quoted Mr Mandela as saying he was satisfied he could be released into the present political climate, and that his release would be part of creating a climate for discussions with the government.

Mr Mandela was "not prepared to bend" on the principles embodied in the recent Organisation of African Unity (OAU) declaration on the preconditions for negotiations.

During last week's meeting with State President F.W. de Klerk, the imprisoned leader had emphasised he was a "disciplined member of the ANC" and he did not act unilaterally.

Mr Mafumadi said Mr Mandela would be advised by the ANC what to do upon his release.

At present Mr Mandela saw himself as a prisoner and therefore not in a position to enter into any negotiation process. [passage omitted]

Trade Links With Comoros To Continue

*MB1912113889 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs says that South Africa will continue trading with the Comoros once the islands have become politically stable.

A spokesman for the Department said in Pretoria that South Africa's handling of the Comoros situation had ensured its economic stake in the country, and it was confident of maintaining links with the island.

The Comoros trade representative in South Africa, Mr Fred Teelemans, said the fact that trade between the two countries had increased in recent years proved that South Africa was regarded as one of the islands' main trading partners.

Meanwhile, the future of the Comorean mercenary leader Bob Denard and three of his colleagues who arrived in South Africa last Friday [15 December] is still unknown. A foreign affairs spokesman said that there had been no new developments on negotiations for their departure.

Commentary Views Relations With Denard, Comoros

*MB1912153589 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Station commentary: "South Africa and the Comoros"]

[Text] A period of instability on the Comoros following a coup and the assassination of President Ahmed Abdallah is now over.

Key roles in stabilizing the situation were played by France and South Africa. The South African role was an expression in practice about South Africa's policy that nations and peoples must be free and independent and themselves decide on their own destiny.

The late President Abdallah had a presidential guard of 650 led by mercenaries under Colonel Bob Denard, and at the request of the Abdallah government, South Africa provided aid to the Presidential Guard. This was in accordance with South Africa's policy of providing assistance to any African country at the request of a legitimate government, as in the case of the Abdallah government.

When the legitimate Abdallah government was overthrown, however, South Africa immediately stopped their aid to the Presidential Guard. But the matter did not end there. The Presidential Guard virtually took over control of the Comoros. This was a violation of the right of the people to freedom and independence, and an intolerable situation according arose.

South Africa then entered into diplomatic contacts with the French Government and others, and these contacts led to Colonel Denard and his fellow mercenaries leaving

the Comoros at the weekend. The political integrity of the people of the Comoros was restored. South Africa further agreed to act as a (?halfway house) for the mercenaries, and this was strictly as a temporary measure and to facilitate the removal of mercenaries from the Comoros.

The outcome of the Comoros (?itself) was a triumph for international diplomacy, the acknowledgement of South Africa's position as a regional power, and testimony of South Africa's sincerity in promoting cooperation and friendship with the nation and people of South Africa.

USSR Journalist Assesses Regional Situation

MB1912211889 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1530 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Interview with Boris Pilyatskin, southern African correspondent for IZVESTIYA, by unidentified correspondent on the "Africa South" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The southern Africa correspondent of the IZVESTIYA newspaper, Boris Pilyatskin, was the first Soviet journalist to visit South Africa since the Soviet Union broke off diplomatic ties with this country in the 1950's. He has spent many years studying relations between South Africa and Mozambique and gave us his views on President de Klerk's visit to Maputo:

[Begin recording] [Pilyatskin] In my opinion, this visit of Mr de Klerk on invitation of Mr Chissano must be considered in the whole context of the relations between two neighboring countries during, let us say, 1 to 3 years.

As a correspondent of the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA, I have seen different periods of relationships between the two countries. I was a witness of terror raids of South Africa commandos. I read a lot in Maputo newspapers, stories blaming South Africa and so on.

In my opinion, the new atmosphere of [word indistinct] relations, new thinking is also coming through Africa to South Africa, and the influence of this new (?honesty) must see a better understanding between the great superpowers. The new situation in Europe has also influence on Africa relations.

Concerning the Government of Mozambique after President Chissano started his new policy, I can say that in my opinion, this is certainly a very realistic and very calculated policy because you do not choose the neighbors, and South Africa with big potential can do a lot of things to help to reconstruct Maputo's economy.

South Africa is interested in stability of the region, and in this occasion I think that it can be achieved that Maputo, Mozambique, as one of the leading Frontline

States, will show the example of coexistence, of real peaceful coexistence between two countries.

The main problem now in my opinion is the problem of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] because as the local press is writing—and I can quote statements of president and his ministers—in their opinion, some sources in South Africa are continuing to support Renamo.

If this problem would be settled, in my opinion the way to real (?cooperation) will be opened. As we know, the Maputo government is condemning apartheid, condemning racism, but it is a matter of ideology, and changes in South Africa will also help to establish a new kind of relations between the two countries.

So, I am optimistic and I am looking in the future, maybe in the near future, when the relations between the two neighboring countries will be such relations that must be between good neighbors.

[Unidentified correspondent] How do you see the role of the Soviet Union in southern Africa?

[Pilyatskin] First of all, as you know, we have now the new policy of new thinking, new policy of promoting better relations between the Soviet Union and European countries, the United States, Africa countries. In this context, I can say that the Soviet Union in my opinion will do everything that is in the possibility of my country to help to establish the real atmosphere of peace and good relationships in the region. But I must stress that the Soviet Union—and I am stressing it because I read some articles in South African newspapers—has no special strategic or economical interests in the country. It's not a matter of dividing spheres of influence between superpowers, to quote some statements of your politicians.

Therefore, our interest is that we are friends with Mozambique, we are friends with many African countries. We will be happy if the regional conflict will be solved. But, as everybody knows, the main source of disturbances, the main source of destabilization, is the existing apartheid. And this is the problem. As I know, some people are suggesting we solve the problem using the model of international conference or international assistance, as it was in Namibia.

I realize, if somebody will ask us, I don't see any objections why not to participate, but we're not, you see, selling our goodwill to anybody who does not want to invite us. So, it's not a matter that we will decide on the, you see, decide upon Mozambique Government, upon South Africa Government. Somebody will ask us to ask the United States to participate in the events; maybe they will do it. [end recording]

Angola**Savimbi Addresses Students at Training Center**

MB2012065789 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] [No dateline as received] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] President Dr Jonas Savimbi, has pledged his movement will step-up efforts to improve the welfare of Angolans.

Speaking to thousands of the people including students and their families at Biongue Rehabilitation Centre near Jamba Monday [18 December] the UNITA leader expressed satisfaction with the work teacher and students are engaged in at the centre.

During the visit, the UNITA leader was shown various areas of the rehabilitation centre where the disabled are engaged in productive activities aimed at leading a useful life in normal society.

Two new schools have been opened this year—one for the handicapped at Biongue and another at Nova Aurora. Some two hundred and forty-five (245) students are taking carpentry, braille for the blind, shoe-making, blacksmithing, and tailoring besides other trades.

Biongue, situated some 60 kms from the UNITA Headquarters, Jamba, accommodate some three thousand Angolans disabled by war. Apart from schools, the rehabilitation center has health facilities.

Dos Santos Departs for Lusophone Summit

MB1812200989 Luanda ANGOP in French 1933 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] Luanda, 18 Dec (ANGOP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos left Luanda on Sunday [17 December] for Praia City, Cape Verde to attend the ninth summit of the heads of state of the five lusophone African countries.

The Angolan head of state and his counterparts from Cape Verde, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe will discuss cooperation issues in Praia from 18 December.

The summit, which is scheduled to end on 20 December, will also focus on international issues and the situation in southern Africa in general and in Angola and Mozambique in particular, where peace processes are taking place.

It should be recalled that this summit was preceded by a preparatory meeting of lusophone foreign ministers in Praia City on 14 December. The heads of state of the five lusophone African countries have held summits every year since 1981.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is accompanied by Justice Minister Franca van Dunem, Agriculture Minister Faustino Muteka, and Deputy Trade Minister Ambrosio Silvestre.

Botswana**Masire Departs for Zimbabwe Party Congress**

MB1812174789 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, left for Harare this afternoon to attend the Zimbabwe African Union-[as heard] Patriotic Front congress. Dr Masire is expected to address the congress, which is seen as a move to solidify the integration of the two major Zimbabwean parties, ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] and ZAPU-PF [Zimbabwe African People's Union—Patriotic Front] into a new ZANU-PF.

The president is accompanied on his trip by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Lieutenant General Merafhe; the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe; and the minister of labor and home affairs, Mr Patrick Balopi.

He is expected in Gaborone on Wednesday [20 December], while the rest of the team will remain in Harare until the congress concludes at the end of the week.

Mozambique**Soviet Helicopters Fired at in Relief Operations**

MB1812193889 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] The six Soviet helicopters operating in central and northern Mozambique within the framework of the emergency program have already ferried more than 1,200 tons of assorted goods. The respective Soviet crews began their flights in May and have already been attacked by armed bandits in Sofala Province's Inhanga District.

(Petriy Gorin), chief of the Soviet helicopter emergency team, said that when the helicopters carry emergency supplies or passengers, they have to fly very low.

[Begin (Gorin) recording in Russian fading into Portuguese translation] National [Mozambican military] helicopters can fly at high altitudes because they are equipped with weapons and can react if they come under fire. (We like) peace. We don't carry weapons. We only carry goods and aid the people. Due to the temperature here, our pilots are very tired. Our personnel are ready to continue with their work. It is possible for us to accomplish our mission. [end recording]

Delegation Leaves for Zimbabwe Party Congress

MB1812175689 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] A Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party delegation left Maputo for Harare, Zimbabwe today to take part in the proceedings of the ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] congress which will be held in that African capital this week.

The Mozambican delegation to the unity congress is led by Mariano Matsinhe, member of the Political Bureau and minister of security. The delegation is carrying a solidarity message from the Frelimo party Central Committee to ZANU-PF and the Zimbabwean people.

Speaking before his departure, Mariano Matsinhe discussed relations between Mozambique and Zimbabwe:

[Begin recording] [Matsinhe] The congress will certainly deal with the guidelines for the development of relations. As we know, our relations with Zimbabwe are historical and share a common destiny. So, our participation in this congress is a natural occurrence. We will attend this congress as if it were a Frelimo congress.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will there be other activities, namely contacts with Zimbabwe Government officials?

[Matsinhe] Nothing has been scheduled, but it is obvious that in meetings of this nature there will be an opportunity to hold contacts not only with Zimbabwean officials but also with delegations from sister parties attending the event. [end recording]

The Mozambican delegation includes Eduardo Arao, Central Committee secretary for organization.

Mauritius

* Role in International Drug Network Shown

34190031Z Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
19 Oct 89 p 5

[Text] According to an article appearing in the widely circulated French daily LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, in a series of articles dedicated to the war on drugs, Mauritius is part of an international drug ring and is considered as being one of the transit points between Southeast Asia (the famous golden triangle) and Europe.

On a world map showing the circuit for international drug trade, Mauritius is located on an export route for heroin and is categorized as a transit point, defined by the French monthly as "locations for organized networks assuring the reception and forwarding of drugs."

Regarding Southeast Asia, LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE points out: "Southeast Asia produces about 1,500 tons of opium in the area of the 'golden triangle': Burma (1,200 tons), Laos (300 tons), Thailand (50 tons). About 450 tons are transformed into 45 tons of pure heroin, of which 7.5 tons are forwarded to Europe (5

tons) and the United States (2.5 tons). It is also in the geographic production zone and not in the Western developed countries that the largest amounts of opium and heroin are consumed."

Namibia

Former Koevoet Commander Transferred to Pretoria

MB1912161989 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Major General Hans Dreyer, the head of police in northern Namibia and commanding officer of the former Koevoet [Crowbar] counterinsurgency unit, has been transferred to Pretoria.

Lieutenant General Dolf Gouws, Namibian police commissioner, says that General Dreyer's new assignment is effective January 1990. Our political staff in Windhoek reports that since the implementation of the UN settlement plan and the disbanding of Koevoet in April, there has been considerable pressure on the administrator general to replace Gen Dreyer.

Zambia

President Kaunda Attends Zimbabwe Party Congress

MB1912104289 Luanda Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] The president, Comrade Kaunda, is in Harare to attend the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National African Union-Patriotic Front] [passage indistinct]

Zimbabwe

Reportage on ZANU-PF Congress Activities

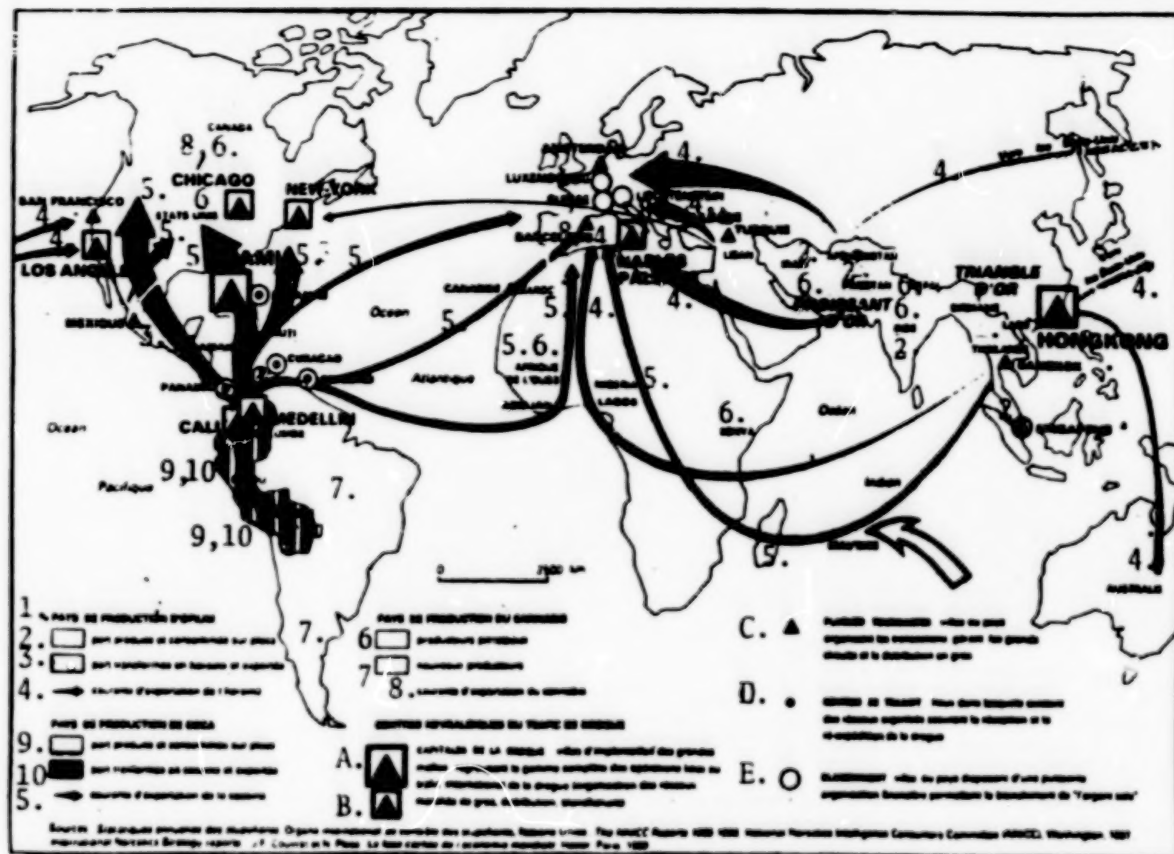
Central Committee Nominations

MB1812143089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1422 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] Harare, Dec 18, SAPA—Nominations to the membership of the Central Committee of the united ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National (Patriotic Front)] which holds its congress in Harare from Tuesday [19 December], were submitted to the presidency on Monday, according to officials organising the event.

ZIANA national news agency reports 125 nominees were listed as potential members. In addition, eight members of the new Central Committee would be appointed by the party president, while the 13 women and 11 youth league executives would automatically assume their posts.

The system was agreed on at the joint Central Committee meeting on Saturday, the officials said.



Supply Routes to Western Countries

Key:

1. Opium-Producer Countries:
2. Partly produced and consumed in the country
3. Partly transformed into heroin and exported
4. Export route for heroin
5. Export routes for cocaine

Cannabis-Producer Countries:

6. Principal producers
7. New producers
8. Export routes for cannabis

Coca-Producer Countries:

9. Partly produced and consumed in the country
10. Partly transformed into cocaine and exported

Nerve Centers for Drug Trafficking

A,B. Drug Capitals: cities of major mafia establishments where the complete range of operations linked to international drug trafficking (organization of networks, wholesale markets, distribution, laundering) come together

C. Centers: cities or countries organizing transactions, managing large networks and wholesale distribution

D. Transit Centers: locations of organized networks where receipt and forwarding of drugs are carried out

E. Laundering: cities or towns having a powerful financial organization allowing for laundering of "dirty money"

Source: Yearly statistics on drugs, international organization for control of drugs, United Nations; 1985-1986 NNICC (National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee) Reports, Washington 1987; International Narcotics Strategy Reports: J. F. Couvrat et N. Pless, La Face Cachée de l'Economie Mondiale, Hatier, Paris, 1989.

Official Previews Congress

*MB1812171189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1553 GMT 18 Dec 89*

[Text] Harare, Dec 18, SAPA—Zimbabweans make political history on Tuesday [19 December] when members of the ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)] and PF-ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front] parties come together to attend a national congress which will seal the merger of the two parties agreed to on December 22, 1987, ZIANA national news agency reports.

ZANU (PF) First Secretary and President Robert Mugabe is expected to open the historic congress, which has drawn over 4,000 delegates from the party's 10 provinces and dignitaries from 20 countries.

Co-secretary for information of the united ZANU (PF), Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said Mr Mugabe would present to congress a comprehensive report of the ZANU (PF) Central Committee, which would outline the activities of the party from the last congress to date.

Mr Shamuyarira said the report, expected to take about 90 minutes to deliver, would include the unity exercise, which began when Mr Mugabe and PF-ZAPU leader and senior Minister Mr Joshua Nkomo put their signatures to the unity accord two years ago.

He said the party's president, which comprises Mr Mugabe, Vice-President Mr Simon Muzenda and senior Minister Mr Nkomo, had on Monday received nominations for membership of the Central committee from the 10 provinces.

The party's provincial executives from Harare, Bulawayo, Masvingo, Manicaland, Midlands, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central, were expected to have submitted nominations for the 125 elected seats on the 160-member Central Committee.

Mr Shamuyarira said the nominations would be discussed and debated at the congress before the names of successful candidates were announced by the presidency on Friday.

It would be from among these Central Committee members that the 22-member Politburo would be appointed by Mr Mugabe.

He said delegates to the congress would hear solidarity messages from representatives of progressive parties and organisations invited to attend the four-day congress at the Harare International Conference Centre.

Of those invited, said Mr Shamuyarira, delegations from 17 countries had already arrived in the capital. Three more were awaited.

Zambian President and Frontline States Chairman Kenneth Kaunda, Botswana President Quett Masire and Mozambique leader Joaquim Chissano had all indicated

they would attend the congress, while the other three frontline leaders would send high-powered delegations, said Mr Shamuyarira.

Kaunda, Masire Arrive

*MB1812173389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1712 GMT 18 Dec 89*

[Text] Harare, Dec 18, SAPA—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Botswana President Quett Masire arrived in Harare on Monday [18 December] afternoon to attend the united ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)] congress which is due to begin on Tuesday, the ZIANA news agency reports.

Mr Kaunda, who is also chairman of the six Frontline States, was accompanied by his foreign minister, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, and is expected to leave on Tuesday.

Dr Masire was accompanied by his home affairs minister, Mr Patrick Balopi.

Mugabe Meets Zambia's Kaunda

*MB1812190089 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Dec 89*

[Text] The president, Comrade Kaunda, arrived this afternoon in Harare to attend the first ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] people's congress. The congress is scheduled to be officially opened by President Robert Mugabe tomorrow.

Comrade Kaunda was met at the airport by President Mugabe and several other senior government officials.

The president is accompanied by the chairman of the elections and publicity subcommittee of the Central Committee, Comrade Joseph Mutale; Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Luke Mwananshiku; provincial political secretary at Freedom House Comrade (Alexander Kudika) and his two special assistants, Comrade (Ned Mulima) for [word indistinct] and Comrade James Makoma for economic affairs.

Botswana's Masire Arrives

*MB1812195589 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1910 GMT 18 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, arrived in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, this afternoon for the joint congress of ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] and ZAPU-PF [Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front].

He was met at the airport by President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, where he inspected a guard of honor and watched traditional (?dancing).

Dr Masire is tomorrow expected to give a solidarity speech at the congress. [passage omitted]

Party Congress Begins 19 Dec

*MB1912092789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0903 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] Harare Dec 19 SAPA—Zimbabwe's historic ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] congress, which seals the merger of ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front], the country's two major political parties, in one united party, began in Harare on Tuesday [19 December] with the announcement of the congress praesidium.

President Robert Mugabe, as president and first secretary of ZANU (PF), announced that the praesidium was made up of himself, Vice-President Simon Muzenda, Senior Minister Joshua Nkomo and Joseph Msika.

ZIANA, Zimbabwe news agency, reports the praesidium is thus made up of the two most senior members of each of the merging parties.

The president welcomed delegates to what he said was the inaugural congress of ZANU (PF) "as united".

He introduced to the congress Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who is also chairman of the Frontline States, and Botswana president Quett Masire as guest heads of state to the congress.

Mr Kaunda responded by leading the congress in chanting slogans in support of a united Zimbabwe, united under one leader.

Mr Mugabe praised Mr Kaunda and Mr Masire for their roles in promoting freedom in the region in the freedom. [sentence as received]

Kaunda Addresses Congress

*MB1912194589 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] President Kaunda has challenged the people of Zimbabwe to confront all critics and ensure that the unification of ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] and PF-ZAPU [Patriotic Front-Zimbabwe African People's Union] succeeds. Addressing the first united ZANU-PF congress in Harare, Zimbabwe this afternoon, Comrade Kaunda said he was convinced that the people of Zimbabwe (?was secure) under ZANU-PF led by President Robert Mugabe.

Comrade Kaunda urged leaders of the united ZANU-PF not to listen to critics and prophets of doom who say a one-party state cannot work.

ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent Brian Mambo, who is in Harare, reports that this evening Comrade Kaunda is scheduled to attend a state dinner hosted by Comrade Mugabe.

United Congress Concludes

*MB1912215289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2019 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] Harare Dec 19 SAPA—Tuesday's plenary session of the inaugural congress of the united ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] in Harare has come to a close, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

The historic congress, which has set the seal on the merger of the old ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front] in one united ZANU (PF), was attended by more than 4,000 delegates from all over Zimbabwe and by foreign dignitaries, including Zambia President Kenneth Kaunda and Botswana President Quett Masire.

On Tuesday morning the president and first secretary of the party, Zimbabwe's head of state, President Robert Mugabe, addressed the congress and declared it a victory in favour of unity, as opposed to the negative forces of tribalism, regionalism, racism and reaction.

In the afternoon foreign delegations delivered messages of solidarity, most of which stressed the value of unity and their support for the merger of Zimbabwe's two major political parties and liberation war allies.

Statements of solidarity from foreign delegations were expected to continue on Wednesday before delegates go into closed session to begin the major work of the congress.

The chief issue to be considered by delegates is the constitution of the new party. A draft constitution has been considered by joint meetings of the Central Committees of the two merging parties and amended in some respects.

An important issue is that of socialism. The draft constitution states as an objective the establishment of a socialist society guided by Marxist-Leninist principles but firmly based on Zimbabwe's own history and experiences.

New Political Party Formed

*MB2012051689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2127 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] Bulawayo Dec 19 SAPA—Zimbabwe's newest political party, the Zimbabwe Active People's Unity, was launched in Bulawayo on Tuesday [19 December] evening by an "obscure political," Newman Matutu Ndlela, who vowed to oppose the one-party state which he said the United ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe's African National Union-Patriotic Front] intended to impose on the people of Zimbabwe.

The national news agency ZIANA reports he said the new party would also pursue "a democratic concept based on free enterprise in the true western sense" as it

was opposed to socialism and Marxist-Leninist ideology envisaged by the ruling united ZANU (PF).

Flanked by four supporters of his party, Mr Ndlela, who is the interim chairman of the party, political scientist and businessman and hails from Nkai District of Matabeleland North Province, told a press conference on Tuesday that after consultations with "the majority of the people" in the Masvingo, Midlands and Matabeleland North and South Provinces, most of whom opposed the one-party state concept, he had decided to form the party.

The party bears the symbol of a traditional three-legged pot overflowing with ZD20 notes on the front of the party card and the Great Zimbabwe monument at the back.

He said the pot overflowing with money symbolised the natural wealth of Zimbabwe and that great Zimbabwe symbolised the party's "diehard" opposition to a one-party state just as much as the monuments had defied time and nature to remain intact.

Party's Platform Revealed

*MB2012080389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0656 GMT 20 Dec 89*

[Text] Bulawayo Dec 19 SAPA [dateline as received]—Interim chairman of the newly-formed Zimbabwe Active People's Unity (ZAPU), Mr Newman Matutu Ndlela, said at the launch of his party that his party "would work hard to make sure there is no one party state".

"We will maintain the rule of law and have no interference with the judiciary," he said.

He said that court decisions would be more binding on the House of Assembly, ZIANA national news agency reports.

"The other objective is to defend our party and country against foreign invasion, maintain good-neighbourliness with our neighbouring countries," he said.

"We shall keep Zimbabwe in the international movement that it is in right now."

A 36-page manifesto would be released on January 16, after which the first party congress would be held on February 5.

"We shall then have a mammoth campaign throughout the country after the congress to make sure that we achieve a two-thirds parliamentary quorum."

"We are not opposed to the unity accord, but a one party state," said Mr Ndlela.

Kaunda, Masire Depart for Home

*MB2012073389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0731 GMT 20 Dec 89*

[Text] Harare Dec 20 SAPA—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and President Quett Masire of Botswana left Harare on Tuesday [19 December] morning [as received] for their respective countries, after attending the opening of the first congress of the united ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] on Monday in Harare, ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency reports.

Both leaders delivered messages of solidarity to the congress, in which they praised the merger between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front] and stressed the importance of national unity for development.

Their departure from Harare International Airport was attended by President Robert Mugabe and Vice-President Simon Muzenda, several cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and some of the delegates to the congress.

Before boarding their respective aircraft, the two leaders were treated to entertainment by several traditional dance groups drawn from all over the country to reflect Zimbabwe's cultural diversity.

Ivory Coast

*** Analysis; Economic Scenario for Year 2000**

90EF0082A Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE (No 124)
in French Oct 89 pp 39-40

[Article by Michel Lobe Ewane; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] After a forecast of the political weather that brought out nothing new, the French consultant of North-South Export (NSE) proposes an economic model of the future that is more original but is perfectly colonialist in tone.

At a time when scenarios on the political future, after President Houphouet-Boigny passes from the scene, are being prepared in Ivorian political groups and in the offices of international organizations, the French consultant of North-South Export has just made public an evaluation of the economic future of Ivory Coast for the year 2000. Nicole Leconte, a journalist and the author of the study, is a specialist on international trade. She bases her conclusions on different assumptions, which themselves are linked to a number of particularly bold recommendations.

"Cote d'Ivoire: l'après-Houphouet" [Ivory Coast After Houphouet-Boigny] is the title of this study. First of all, it is an X-ray examination, as it were, of the Ivorian political system. There is nothing particularly original about this analysis, which is aimed in particular at foreign economic specialists, creditors, and political leaders of Western countries that provide assistance to Ivory Coast. At the most it echoes the concept advanced by Nicole Leconte of "absolutism with a human face" to characterize the Houphouet-Boigny system. She adds that this is a regime that, "in order to overcome its internal contradictions, bases itself, in the foreign policy arena, on a solid network of alliances and, domestically, on a consensus firmly anchored in its cultural habits."

Neither are the scenarios presented for the succession to Houphouet really different from the assumptions and predictions that specialists in African political forecasting have been preparing for years regarding Ivory Coast. The names usually mentioned are naturally examined carefully. On the other hand the study seems to be more original and bolder, in our view, in terms of economic analysis. Here the author chose to make recommendations and, on the basis of these, to demonstrate what the economic future of this country could be over the next 10 years. That is the actual situation that serves as a starting point for the different scenarios proposed. All of these indicators point to the danger area. According to the NSE study, it is imperative that three areas of transition be crossed for the country to emerge from the present impasse.

First of all, it is not possible to count on any improvement in the situation without lightening the burden of

foreign debt. More precisely, this involves a reduction in the service of the debt owed to public creditors. In Ivory Coast the share of the debt held by creditors belonging to the Paris Club only amounts to about one-third of the short- and medium-term commitments of the country and is 46 percent of the public debt. Therefore, the document suggests to the Paris Club to "anticipate" future developments on the basis of "a concerted decline of rates of interest within the OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development]." This would amount to converting all of the debts owed to public creditors by Ivory Coast, as a medium-sized country, to long term, 45-year obligations.

In particular the objective would be to abandon any further rescheduling of the foreign debt and to lighten the burden of debtor interests. However, it would also be necessary to maintain the value of the principal of the debt, taking account of the fact that public creditors, by nature, are incapable of setting up among themselves a secondary market for their "dubious" debts. This would involve setting up a new kind of debt alongside the old, which would make it possible to respect the face value of the latter. In the view of the author, this scenario "is very simple. It is, therefore, understandable by politicians who will have to make the decision and would be easy to set in motion by high government officials who are not well informed about the towers of magic of private, Anglo-Saxon financiers."

In the second place, action must be taken regarding the monetary system in the form of a substantial devaluation of the CFA franc. The latter action itself could only be conceived of within the framework of a draconian reduction of the total amount of the external debt subject to rescheduling and of the service on this debt.

The third point in the NSE recommendation concerns a "true, structural adjustment." This would begin with measures accompanying the devaluation, including liberalizing the import system, paying back a more substantial proportion of the profits of the Caistab [Fund for the Stabilization and Standardization of Central African Agricultural Products] to the Caisse de péréquation [Standardization Fund], limiting policies on the emission of currency and of credit, etc. Then it would be necessary to clean up public finances by settling the amounts past due to the local banking system, freezing the prices paid to the producers of cacao, and transferring the Caistab to the Ministry of Finance.

Finally, it will be necessary to undertake basic, structural reforms. These would include, in particular, changing prices for agricultural production by dismantling export monopolies, the privatization of the productive sector, and changing the systems controlling domestic taxation.

Therefore, these proposals involve a real program that has the merit of expressing a kind of liberal economic logic. However, we were disagreeably surprised by their tone, which is rather colonialist in character. That is, the essential aspect of the solutions proposed depends on

action to be taken abroad. The Ivory Coast of the year 2000 of which the author of this document speaks should be even more intimately involved and dependent on the dominant system, both in monetary and financial terms as well as in terms of industrial development.

The NSE should not be surprised when we express our concern about what it is no exaggeration to call a proposal for the economic recolonization of Ivory Coast.

Niger

Ali Saibou Takes Oath for 7-Year Term

AB1812170089 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Today, Monday, 18 December 1989, Niger is celebrating the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. It is a special occasion because it coincides with the advent of the Second Republic, notably the taking of office of the president of the Republic. Indeed, General Ali Saibou was officially proclaimed president of the Republic after taking his oath this morning at the National Assembly. The ceremony took place in the presence of deputies, members of the Higher Council of National Orientation [CSON], and of the government, as well as those of the diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]

The speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Moutari Moussa, wished the president of the Republic every success in his functions:

[Begin Moussa recording] The National Assembly notes the taking of the oath and declares that from this moment, His Excellency Brigadier Ali Saibou has taken office as president of the Republic of Niger for a 7-year term. On behalf of our assembly and of the Niger people, I extend our very warm congratulations and wish him well-being, good health, and long life. We express the wish that this period will be a prosperous one, during which the principles of democracy, as outlined by the Constitution, will be respected. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Assembly Speaker, Standing Committees Elected

AB1712230989 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 17 Dec 89

[Press Release issued at the end of extraordinary session of the National Assembly held on 17 December]

[Text] The National Assembly held its first extraordinary meeting at the invitation of Brigadier Ali Saibou, president of the Republic and chairman of the National Movement of Development Society on Sunday, 17

December 1989 in the hall of the assembly. The following items constituted the agenda:

First, sitting of the National Assembly; second, election of the speaker of the National Assembly; third, election of other members of assembly's executive committee and constitution of standing committees; and fourth, the examination of the program of the ceremony planned for swearing in the president of the Republic.

The opening session was presided over by a committee of elders with Chairman El Haj Tiemou Gao, the eldest and Malam Issa Abderahmane and Kampalimba Gourba, rapporteurs. After the adoption of the draft agenda, the National Assembly went on to elect its speaker in the person of Moutari Moussa. The assembly then went on to elect other members of the final executive committee under the chairmanship of Mr Moutari Moussa. They are: Gourouza Magagi, first deputy speaker; Balla Arabe, second deputy speaker; Hamidou Souley Oumarou, third deputy speaker; Mrs Mounkaila Aissata, fourth deputy speaker; Mr Abara Jika, first questor; and Mr Saliou Yarrou, second questor. The secretaries are: Lawal Siddi, Abdoul Karim Abani, Abdoul Moumouni Hassan, and Yacouba Maimanga.

Furthermore, the National Assembly formed five standing committees comprising the following executive members.

Institutional and General Affairs Committee: Youssouf Amoine chairman, Mrs (Soula Habibatou), deputy chairman; (Dahouani Houanou), first rapporteur; (Amadou Djibo), second rapporteur.

Finance and Planning Committee: Dr (Yahaya Tounkara), chairman; (Oumarou Moussa), deputy chairman; (Issia Aminou), first rapporteur; and (Iddi Sami Magagi), second rapporteur.

Economic Affairs Committee: (Kadar Mabo), chairman; (Moussa Hama), deputy chairman; (Ibrahim Labo), first rapporteur; and (Bagale Grema), second rapporteur.

Social and Cultural Affairs Committee: (Abache Shai-bou), chairman; (Dr Medanda Djermakoye), deputy chairman; Mrs (Diallo Ibata), first rapporteur; and Mr (Salifou Yacouba Siddo), second rapporteur;

External, Defense, and Security Affairs Committee: Allele El Haj Habibou, chairman; (Moussa Falla), deputy chairman; (Boubacar Mazou) first rapporteur; and (Abdoulahi Daide), second rapporteur.

Finally, the National Assembly heard a report on the program for the swearing in ceremony drawn up by a commission of the National Executive Committee.

Issued in Niamey on 17 December, 1989 by the National Assembly.

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22 Dec 1989

